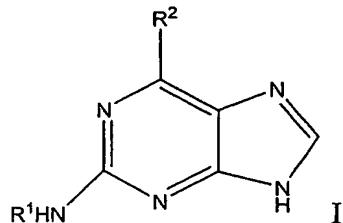


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of Formula I having the following structure:



2 wherein:

4 R^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl and C₀₋₂alkylaryl, substituted with 0-2 R^{1a} groups that are independently selected
5 from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, -N(R^{1b} , R^{1b}), -SO₂N(R^{1b} , R^{1b}),
7 -C(O)N(R^{1b} , R^{1b}) and -O-aryl, or when said R^{1a} groups are on adjacent ring atoms they are
8 optionally taken together to form a member selected from the group consisting of -O-(CH₂)₁₋₂O-, -O-C(CH₃)₂CH₂- and -(CH₂)₃₋₄-, or R^1 is optionally taken together with the nitrogen to
10 which it is attached to form a heterocycle, optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl, C₁₋₄alkylhydroxy and C₀₋₂alkylaryl;

12 each R^{1b} group is a member that is independently selected from the group
13 consisting of hydrogen and C₁₋₄alkyl;

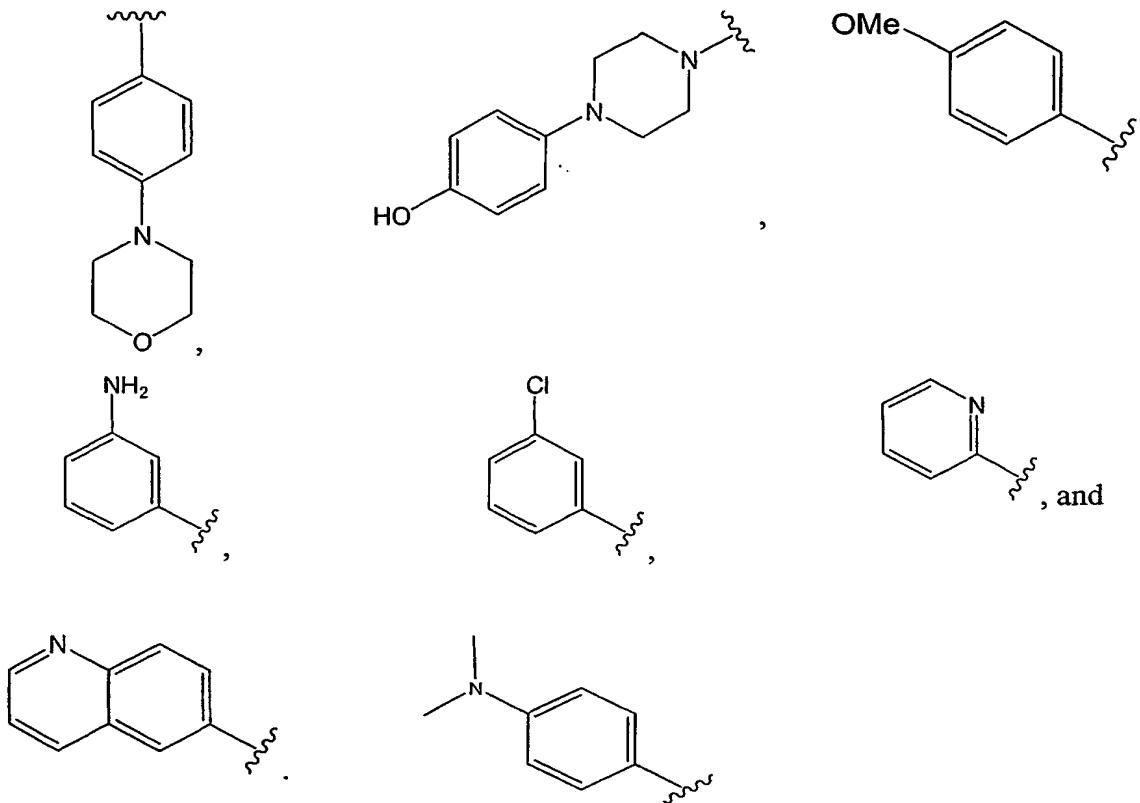
14 R^2 is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen and
15 -L-R³;

16 L is a member selected from the group consisting of -O-, -S- and -NR⁴-,
17 wherein R⁴ is H, or R⁴ is optionally taken together with R³ and the nitrogen to which both are
18 attached to form a heterocycle, optionally substituted with C₁₋₄alkyl;

19 R³ is a member selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₄alkyl, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl
20 and C₀₋₂alkylaryl, substituted with 0-2 R^{3a} groups that are independently selected from the
21 group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, -N(R^{3b} , R^{3b}), -SO₂N(R^{3b} , R^{3b}),
22 -C(O)N(R^{3b} , R^{3b}) and -O-aryl, or when said R^{3a} groups are on adjacent ring atoms they are
23 optionally taken together to form a member selected from the group consisting of -O-(CH₂)₁₋₂O-, -O-C(CH₃)₂CH₂- and -(CH₂)₃₋₄-, and

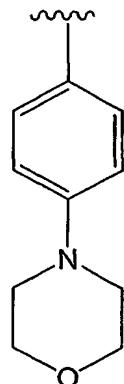
25 each R^{3b} group is a member that is independently selected from the group
26 consisting of hydrogen and C₁₋₄alkyl.

1 2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R^1 is a member selected from the
2 group consisting of:



1 3. The compound of claim 2, wherein R¹ is C₀₋₂alkylaryl, substituted with
 2 -N(R^{1b}, R^{1b}).

1 4. The compound of claim 3, wherein R¹ is

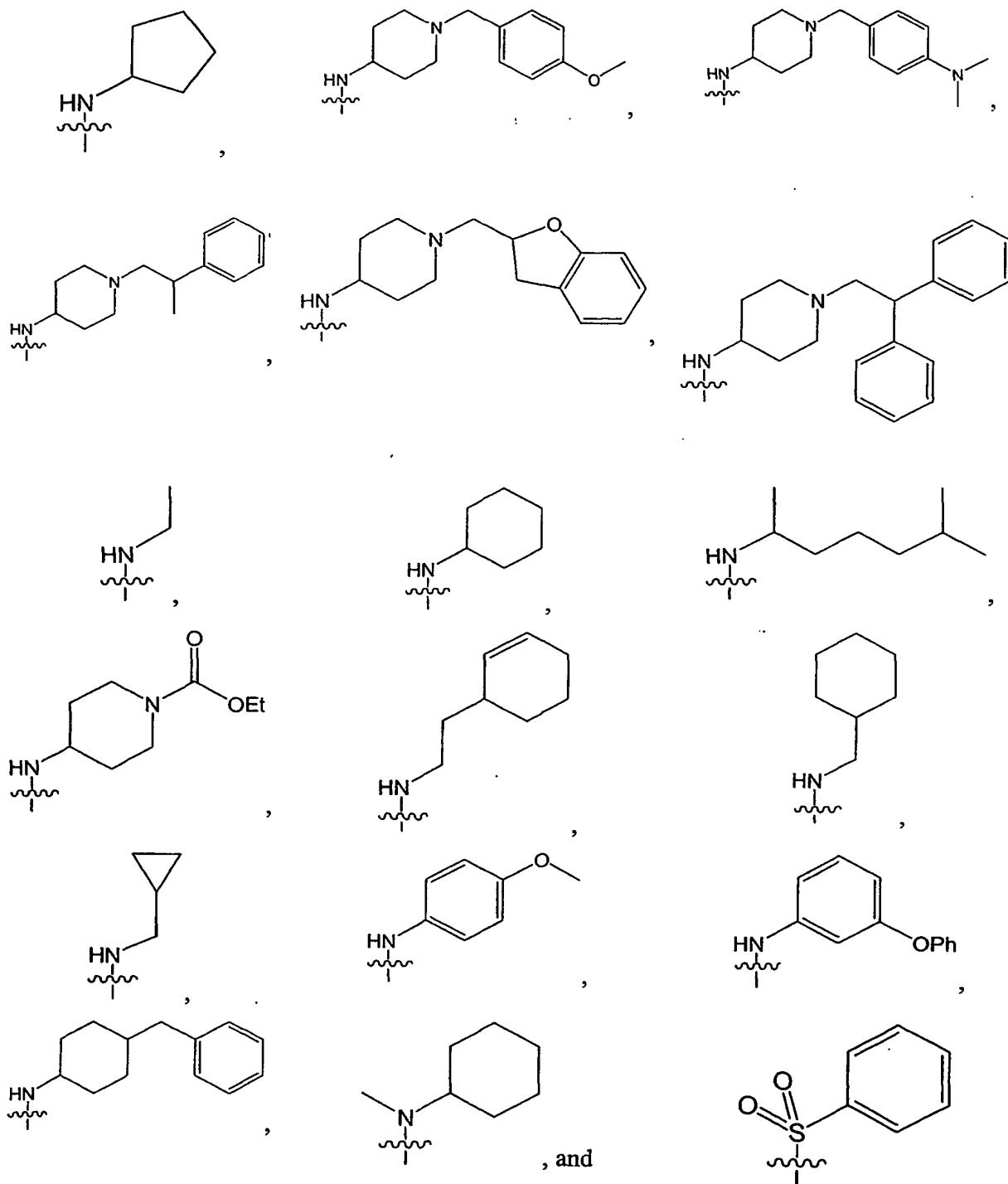


2 5. The compound of claim 1, wherein R² is -L-R³.

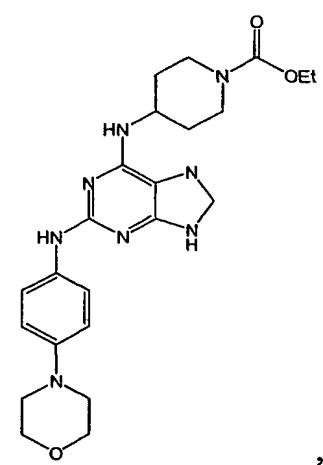
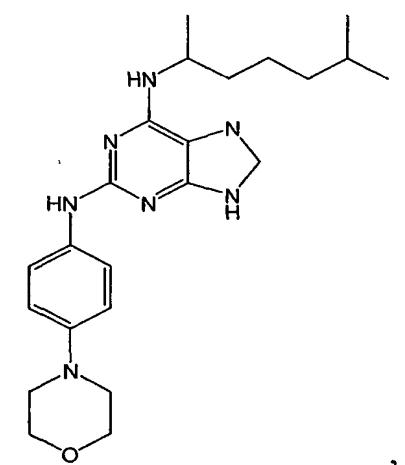
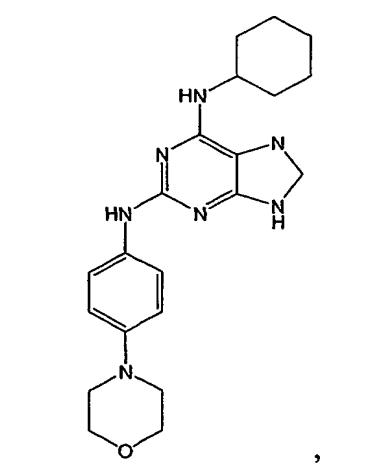
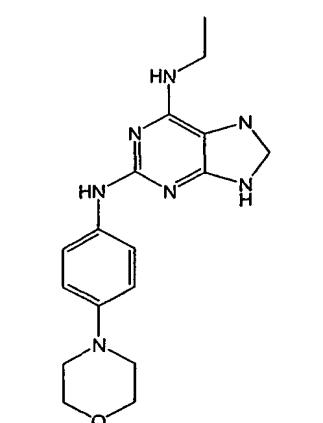
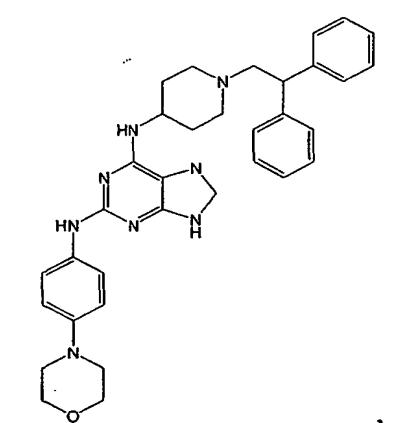
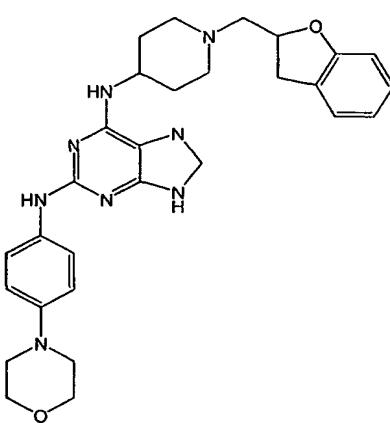
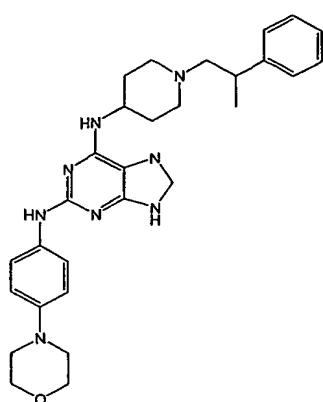
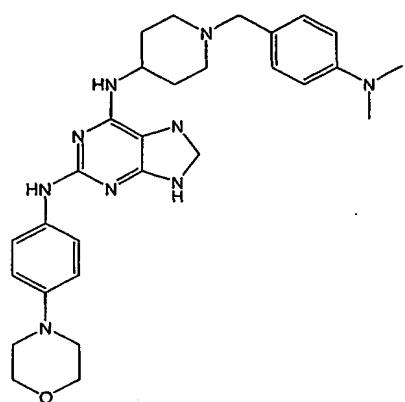
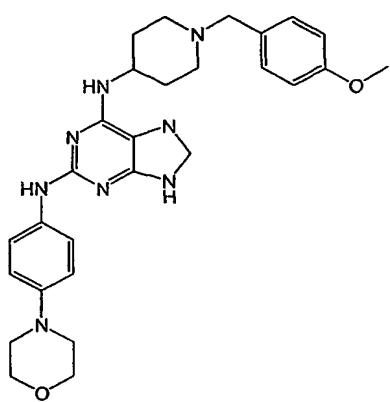
1 6. The compound of claim 5, wherein L is -NR⁴-, wherein R⁴ is
 2 hydrogen, and R³ is C₃₋₈cycloalkyl.

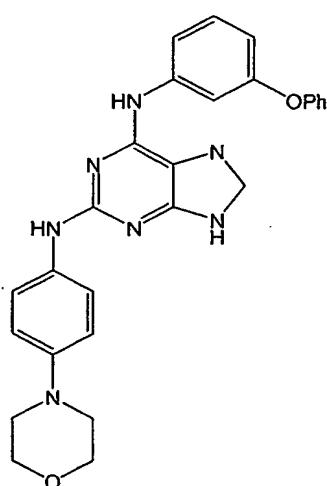
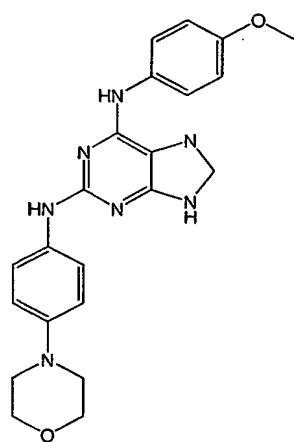
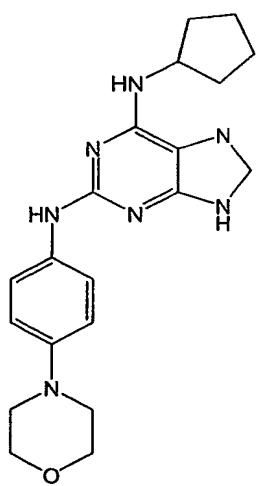
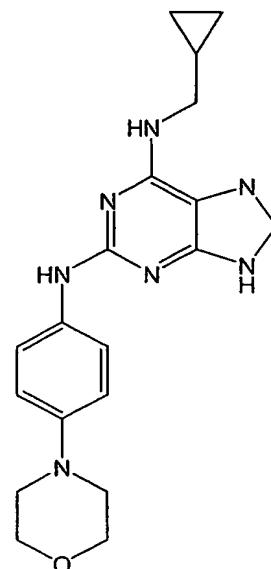
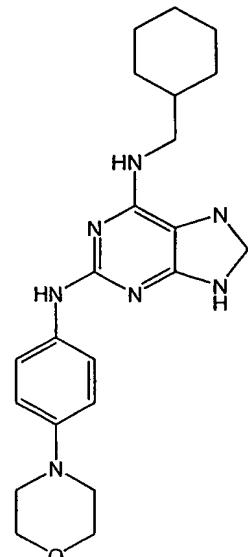
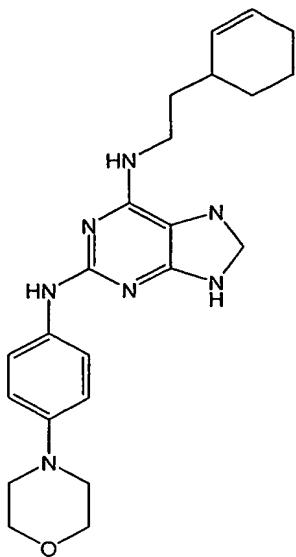
1 7. The compound of claim 6, wherein R³ is cyclohexyl.

1 8. The compound of claim 1, wherein R² is a member selected from the
 2 group consisting of:



1 9. The compound of claim 1, wherein said compound is a member
 2 selected from the group consisting of:

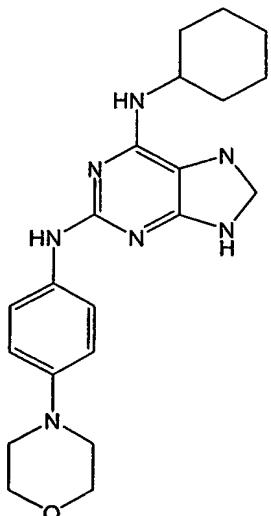




, and

1

10. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is:



2

1 11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and
2 a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

1 12. A method of inducing dedifferentiation of a lineage committed cell, the
2 method comprising:

3 contacting a lineage committed mammalian cell with a compound of claim 1,
4 whereby the mammalian cell dedifferentiates into a multipotent stem cell.

1 13. The method of claim 12, further comprising detecting dedifferentiation
2 of the mammalian cell into a multipotent stem cell.

1 14. The method of claim 12, whereby differentiation of the lineage
2 committed mammalian cell into a multipotent stem cell is detected by detecting loss of
3 expression of a marker gene expressed by the lineage committed mammalian cell.

1 15. The method of claim 14, wherein said lineage committed cell is a
2 myoblast cell.

1 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the marker gene is a member
2 selected from the group consisting of: MyoD, Myf5, myosin, CD56 and desmin.

1 17. The method of claim 15, wherein the myoblast cell is isolated from a
2 mouse.

1 18. The method of claim 15, wherein the myoblast cell is isolated from a
2 primate.

1 19. The method of claim 18, wherein the primate is a human.

1 20. A method of identifying compounds that induce dedifferentiation of
2 lineage committed mammalian cells into multipotent stem cells, said method comprising

3 (a) contacting a mammalian cell with a test compound suspected of inducing
4 dedifferentiation of lineage committed mammalian cells;

5 (b) culturing said cells in a first cell culture media, wherein the first cell
6 culture media induces differentiation of the multipotent stem cell into a first cell type;

7 (c) culturing said cells in a second cell culture media, wherein the second cell
8 culture media induces differentiation of the multipotent stem cell into a second cell type;

9 (d) determining whether the cells have undergone differentiation into the first
10 or second cell type, wherein induction of differentiation into both the first cell type an the
11 second cell type identifies the test compound as a compound that induces dedifferentiation of
12 lineage committed mammalian cells.

1 21. The method of claim 20, wherein the first cell culture medium induces
2 osteogenesis and the second culture medium induces adipogenesis,
3 and wherein the first cell type is an osteoblast and the second cell type is an
4 adipocyte.

1 22. The method of claim 20, wherein the test compound is a member
2 selected from the group consisting of: substituted purines, pyrimidines, quinazolines,
3 pyrazines, pyrrolopyrimidine, pyrazolopyrimidine, phthalazines, pyridazines, and
4 quinoxalines.

1 23. The method of claim 20, wherein the test compound is a 2,6
2 disubstituted purine

1 24. The method of claim 21, wherein induction of osteogenesis is detected
2 by detecting expression of an osteogenesis marker gene.

1 25. The method of claim 21, wherein induction of adipogenesis is detected
2 by detecting expression of an adipogenesis marker gene.

1 26. The method of claim 24, wherein the osteogenesis marker gene is
2 selected from the group consisting of: alkaline phosphatase, collagen type I, osteocalcin, and
3 osteoponin.

1 27. The method of claim 25, wherein the adipogenesis marker gene is
2 selected from the group consisting of: ob, Ucp, PPAR γ and C/EBPs.

1 28. A method of treating a bone disorder, the method comprising:
2 (a) contacting a mammalian cell with a compound of claim 1, whereby the
3 mammalian cell dedifferentiates into a multipotent stem cell; and
4 (b) contacting the multipotent stem cell with a cell culture medium that
5 induces differentiation of the multipotent stem cell into a cell of an osteoblast lineage; and

6 (c) administering the cell of an osteoblast lineage to an individual with the
7 disorder, thereby treating the disorder..

1 29. The method of claim 28, wherein the bone disorder is associated with
2 defective osteoblasts.

1 30. The method of claim 28, wherein the administration is by surgical
2 implantation.

1 31. The method of claim 28, wherein the mammalian cell is attached to a
2 solid support.

1 32. The method of claim 29, wherein the bone disorder is osteoporosis.

1 33. The method of claim 31, wherein the solid support is a three
2 dimensional matrix.

1 34. The method of claim 31, wherein the solid support is a planar surface.